

Second peraeopods: first joint narrow-oblong, subequal to the third and fourth united. Dactylus almost straight and not flexed, as long as the third joint.

Third and fourth peraeopods subequal; first joints oblong, twice as long as wide. *Dactyli longer than the fifth joint*, especially in young specimens, tapering gradually, not flexed.

Fifth peraeopods shorter than the third and fourth, the first joint much wider, with the convex, obscurely serrate hind margin produced nearly to the middle of the third joint. Dactylus as long as the fourth joint, which is shorter than the fifth.

Third uropods: rami subequal, nearly twice as long as the peduncle, with fine spines on both margins.

Telson reaching to about one fourth the length of the rami of the third uropods, deeply notched at the end, with a minute notch on the tip of each division.

The description of the external characters of the body is taken from the large specimen (25 mm.) not dissected, the rest from one of 6 mm.

IV.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XXXVIII. By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following descriptions and notes are preparatory to a synonymical catalogue of the family Fulgoridæ which I have now in preparation. I reserve synopses of the genera to the catalogue itself, as there are genera which I have not seen and others which have still to be described, which render the formation of such keys impossible for the present.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Subfam. FULGORINÆ.

Genus EURYSTHEUS.

Eurystheus, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vi. p. 305 (1862).

Type, *E. dilatatus*, Westw. (*Fulgora*).

Eurystheus dilatatus.

Fulgora dilatata, Westw. Trans. Linn. Soc. xviii. p. 146, t. xii. figs. 8 & 9 (1841).

Pyrops inducta, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 30 (1858).

Eurystheus Doddi, sp. n.

Head and cephalic process, sternum, and legs greyish, mottled with piceous; abdomen pale castaneous brown, with the segmental margins ochraceous; tegmina grey, opaque, the venation fuscous; an inner claval marginal fascia longitudinally continued for a short distance beyond apex of clavus and an irregular discal longitudinal fascia on apical area piceous brown; a series of small spots of the same colour on costal margin; wings greyish hyaline, with about basal half dull ochraceous, the venation fuscous; cephalic process long, slender, from in front of eyes about as long as abdomen, apex subconvexly narrowed, upper surface undulate; posterior tibiæ with four spines; rostrum about reaching abdominal apex; anterior and intermediate tibiæ annulated with piceous.

Var.—Tegmina without the discal longitudinal fascia on apical area and the clavus generally suffused with piceous brown.

Long., excl. tegm., 17 mm.; exp. tegm. 32 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Townsville (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *E. obscuratus*, Fabr., from which it principally differs by the more slender, longer, and apically narrowed cephalic process.

Eurystheus Clementi, sp. n.

Head dull greyish brown; pronotum and mesonotum greyish ochraceous; abdomen, body beneath, and legs pale testaceous; anterior tibiæ annulated with pale fuscous; head beneath at base paler and more ochraceous; clypeus with transverse fuscous striations; tegmina grey, opaque, the venation slightly darker and here and there tinged with fuscous, an inner claval streak, about six discal spots beyond middle, a subapical series of very small spots, and some speckles on costal margin piceous brown; wings entirely greyish white, the venation slightly stramineous; cephalic process slightly recurved, from in front of eyes about as long as abdomen, somewhat narrowly longitudinally channelled above on apical half, a little widened at apex, undulated above for a little beyond middle; rostrum not extending beyond half the length of abdomen; posterior tibiæ with four spines, the basal one small and blunt.

Long., excl. tegm., $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm; exp. tegm. 34 mm.

Hab. W. Australia; Nicol Bay District (*Dr. Clement*, Brit. Mus.).

To be distinguished from *E. obscurata* and *E. Doddi* by the shorter rostrum, the uniformly pale grey wings, &c.

Eurystheus pallescens.

Allied to *E. Clementi*, but much smaller; cephalic process from in front of eyes slightly longer than abdomen; tegmina unspotted; other characters as in *E. Clementi*.

Long., excl. tegm., 14 mm.; exp. tegm. 29 mm.

Hab. W. Australia; Nicol Bay District (*Dr. Clement*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus CATHEDRA.

Cathedra, Kirk, Entomologist, xxxvi. p. 179 (1903).

Iristiopsis, Schmidt, Stett. ent. Zeit. lxvi. p. 332 (1905).

Type, *C. serrata*, Fabr. (*Fulgora*).

Genus SAIVA.

Saiva, Dist. Faun. B. I., Rhynch. iii. p. 192 (1906).

Type, *S. gemmata*, Westw.

Saiva cultellata.

Hotinus cultellatus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 143 (1857).

Fulgora bicolor, Schmidt, Stett. ent. Zeit. lxvi. p. 355 (1905).

Saiva cardinalis.

Fulgora cardinalis, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xiv. p. 131 (1874).

Fulgora cardinalis, Schmidt, Stett. ent. Zeit. lxvi. p. 356 (1905).

By a strange coincidence Herr Schmidt has not only redescribed Butler's species, but has chosen the same specific name.

SAMSAMA, gen. nov.

Head longer than broad, vertex produced in front of eyes and anteriorly developed in a long slender filamentous appendage nearly as long as the mesonotum and abdomen together, its apex slightly widened and broadly sulcate; face not longer than clypeus, medially bicarinate, laterally widened or amplified towards clypeus; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, anteriorly subangularly produced, centrally finely carinate; mesonotum centrally finely tricarinate; abdomen broad, moderately depressed; posterior tibiæ (in type) with seven spines; tegmina long, narrow, four times longer than broad, apex subacutely rounded, costal membrane broad, apical third reticulately veined, claval area broad and strongly obtusely

angulate near base; wings about as broad as but much shorter than tegmina, reticulately veined except on basal area.

This genus may be placed near *Prolepta*, Walk.

Type, *S. chersonesia*, Dist.

Samsama chersonesia, sp. n.

Head and pronotum virescent; anterior margin of vertex and cephalic process black, apex of the latter stramineous; mesonotum purplish brown; metanotum and abdomen above pale testaceous; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, face and lateral areas of prosternum virescent, apex of abdomen carmine-red; tegmina pale ochraceous brown, a subbasal transverse fascia and costal membrane (its colour extending near its apex on disk of tegmina) virescent, two black spots on costal membrane near base; wings hyaline, the venation fuscous, with a broad basal patch of carmine-red, apical half of anal area fuscous.

Long., excl. tegm. and ceph. process, $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm., long. ceph. process $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 37 mm.

Hab. Malay Peninsula; Perak (*Doherty*).

Genus DRUENTIA.

Druentia, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 144 (1866).

Pyrgoteles, Gerst. in Decken's Reisen, iii. (2) p. 428 (1873).

Type, *D. variegata*, Spin. (*Enchophora*).

Druentia variegata.

Enchophora variegata, Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 225, t. xii. fig. 3 (1839), excl. habitat.

Druentia variegata, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 144 (1866).

Enchophora sicca, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 272 (1851); id. loc. cit. iv. t. iii. fig. 2 (1852).

Pyrgoteles siccus, Gerst. in Decken's Reisen, iii. (2) p. 428 (1873).

Belbina sicca, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 580 (1863).

Pyrgoteles cristatus, Karsch, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1894, t. ii. fig. 4 a.

Hab. S. Africa.

ECUADORIA, gen. nov.

Head prominently produced in front of eyes, the cephalic process in front of eyes about as long as from eyes to base of pronotum, robust, directed upwardly, and apically a little recurved, above strongly longitudinally channelled, notched on each side beyond middle; face very much broadened from between eyes, where the lateral margins are concavely sinuate, lateral margins of the anterior and narrow prolongation

continued for about two thirds through disk of posterior broad area, between these ridges the surface is finely transversely striate and contains a central longitudinal ridge, which is broad and robust anteriorly and evanescent posteriorly; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum centrally produced anteriorly, its lateral margins prominently subangulate and centrally longitudinally ridged; mesonotum with two discal strongly waved and angulated longitudinal ridges; posterior tibiæ with six or seven strong spines; legs strongly longitudinally channelled; tegmina about three times as long as broad, apically rounded, transversely reticulately veined, basal cell much longer than broad, veins to costal membrane oblique; wings broader than tegmina, reticulately veined except on upper basal area, anal area with reticulate veins.

I place this genus near *Enhydria*, Walk., and *Hariola*, Stål.

Type, *E. dichopteroides*, Dist.

Ecuadoria dichopteroides, sp. n.

Head above piceous brown, its base and eyes ochraceous, between eyes two contiguous black spots; pronotum testaceous brown, small tuberculous spots and an oblique fascia on each lateral area paler in hue, its anterior prolongation ochraceous with two large central oblong black spots; mesonotum fuscous brown, with the ridges, lateral areas, and a small spot on each side of apex dull ochraceous; abdomen above ochraceous, with the posterior segmental margins broadly black; body beneath and legs ochraceous, anterior and intermediate tibiæ annulated with black; tegmina with basal half fuscous brown, opaque, divided by a transverse macular ochraceous fascia, and with pale spots on costal membrane and claval area, apical area hyaline, with the veins fuscous, and with fuscous suffusions towards apex; wings with the basal area opaque, bright ochraceous, outwardly broadly margined with black, which forms a transverse fascia, apical area hyaline, the veins and apical margin fuscous.

Long., excl. tegm., 19 mm.; exp. tegm. 46 mm.

Hab. N.W. Ecuador; Rio Durango, 350 feet (Brit. Mus.).

Genus ENCHOPHORA.

Enchophora, Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 221 (1839).

Type, *E. recurva*, Oliv. (*Fulgora*).

Enchophora nigromaculata, sp. n.

Head, thorax, and body beneath pale olivaceous brown; legs olivaceous, apices of tibiæ and the tarsi more or less piceous; pronotum with a very distinct posterior black submarginal fascia; mesonotum with an anterior black central spot; abdomen above piceous, the posterior segmental margins dull sanguineous, its base lacteously tomentose; tegmina with about basal two thirds pale testaceous, with scattered black spots, apical area dark ochraceous, thickly reticulate, and with some minute scattered cretaceous spots; wings fuscous, with the basal third carmine-red, all the veins fuscous; head with the anterior prolongation short, robust, strongly recurved, its apex about reaching base of head, above centrally and laterally strongly carinate, beneath distinctly ochraceous and laterally and centrally carinate; face with two strong central posteriorly diverging carinations; clypeus centrally carinate; rostrum extending to about middle of abdomen; pronotum strongly centrally ridged.

Long., excl. tegm., 21 mm.; exp. tegm. 54 mm.

Hab. Bolivia (*J. Steinbach*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus COPIDOCEPHALA.

Copidocephala, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xiii. p. 235 (1869).

Coanaco, Dist. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. Hom. i. p. 28 (1887).

Type, *C. guttata*, White (*Enchophora*).

Copidocephala merula, sp. n.

Head greenish testaceous; pronotum pale virescent, with some minute paler spots and with an anterior transverse, broken, fuscous fascia; mesonotum testaceous, with its apex paler; metanotum and basal margin of abdomen piceous or blackish brown; abdomen ochraceous, its apex cretaceous; face, sternum, and legs pale testaceous, lateral areas of prosternum broadly pale virescent; tegmina with the basal half virescent, greyish on disk, with purplish-red spots principally situate on costal membrane and claval area, on disk the spots are in straight transverse series, two or three small spots a little beyond cell, followed by a macular fascia between costal membrane and clavus, and two widely apart before the outer reticulate area, which is pale bronzy; wings black.

Long., excl. tegm., 23 mm.; exp. tegm. 67 mm.

Hab. Colombia (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *C. guttata*, White, from which it differs, apart from the differently spotted tegmina and unspotted wings, by

the more erect and less recurved cephalic process, the face more posteriorly widened, and its anterior process much more strongly, centrally, longitudinally ridged, &c.

Genus APHÆNA.

Aphæna, Guér. Voy. 'Coquille,' Zool. ii. (2) i. p. 184 (1832).
Ulasia, Stål (part.), Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiv. p. 233 (1863).

Type, *A. fuscata*, Guér.

Genus PENTHICODES.

Penthicodes, Blanch. in d'Orbign. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. x. p. 443 (1849).
Aphæna, Guér. Voy. Bélang. Ind. Orient. p. 451 (1834); Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 240 (1839); nom. præocc. Guér. (*suprà*).
Aphana, Burm. Handb. Ent. ii. 1, p. 166 (1835); Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hémi. p. 496 (1843); Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiv. p. 231 (1863); id. Hem. Afr. iv. p. 134 (1866); Dist. Faun. B. I., Rhynch. iii. p. 201 (1906).

Penthicus, Blanch. Hist. Nat. Ins. iii. p. 171 (1840); nom. præocc.

Type, *A. farinosa*, Weber.

Since using the name *Aphana* for this genus (Faun. B. I. *suprà*), when I thought I had solved the synonymic problem, I have found that Guérin, in first describing this genus under the name of *Aphæna* (Voy. 'Coquille,' Zool. ii. (2) i. p. 184, 1832), gave as the type his *A. fuscata* from New Guinea. This genus is therefore structurally distinct from other species included subsequently in *Aphæna*=*Aphana*, Burm., and *Penthicodes* thus becomes available. Blanchard regarded the name *Aphana* as preoccupied by *Aphanus*, Lap., an argument I did not and do not follow; but the type of Guérin's *Aphæna* settles the question.

Genus SCAMANDRA.

Scamandra, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiv. p. 232 (1863).

Type, *S. rosea*, Guér. (*Aphæna*).

Scamandra fasciata, sp. n.

Head, thorax, and body beneath pale castaneous brown; abdomen sanguineous; legs black; rostrum and posterior femora piceous brown; tegmina brownish ochraceous, spotted with piceous, and with three irregular, transverse, piceous fasciæ, the outermost immediately before a transverse, arcuated, linear, ochraceous fascia at about one third from apex, apical area brownish ochraceous, with the reticulate venation paler; wings purplish red, the upper basal area for about half the wing black, with olivaceous veins, and divided

near its apex by a short purplish-red transverse fascia, base of anal area stramineous, apical area brownish ochraceous, the apical margin paler; tubercle at base of posterior tibiæ moderately prominent; mesonotum transversely rugulose; pronotum finely blackly punctate; anterior process of head short, robust, extending to nearly half the length of vertex; face with two strong central longitudinal ridges, between which is a more obscure central ridge not extending more than one third from base; rostrum extending considerably beyond posterior coxæ. Tegmina and wings beneath with a subapical calcareous arcuated fascia.

Long., excl. tegm., 22-25 mm.; exp. tegm. 64-74 mm.

Hab. N.W. Borneo (Brit. Mus.); Kina Balu (*Whitehead*, Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *S. hecuba*, Stål, and *S. scriptifacies*, Walk., from both of which it may at once be superficially distinguished by the colour of the wings.

Scamandra varicolor, sp. n.

Head, thorax, and body beneath pale brownish ochraceous; abdomen sanguineous, with its base calcareous white; legs piceous; rostrum brownish ochraceous; tegmina for basal two thirds pale testaceous red, with darker sometimes fuscous spots, terminating in a darker, sometimes fuscous, transverse arcuated fascia immediately before a pale arcuated line defining the apical area, which is pale brownish ochraceous; wings pale sanguineous, with the venation virescent, with the upper basal area pale emerald-green, which, as divided by the veins, has the appearance of three ray-like fasciæ; posterior margin and base of anal area greyish or calcareous white, apical area pale brownish ochraceous; tubercle at base of posterior tibiæ prominent; mesonotum very finely and obscurely rugulose; pronotum somewhat thickly, finely, darkly punctate; anterior process of head short, not reaching middle of vertex; face with two strong central longitudinal ridges; rostrum considerably passing posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., 16-20 mm.; exp. tegm. 45-60 mm.

Hab. Malay Archipelago, Bali (*Doherty*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus POLYDICTYA.

Polydictya, Guér. Icon. Règn. Anim., Ins. p. 358 (1830-34).

Thaumastodictya, Kirk. J. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1902, p. 307.

Type, *P. basalis*, Guér.

Polydictya crassa, sp. n.

Head, thorax, body beneath, and legs piceous; face brownish ochraceous; abdomen brownish ochraceous, above with its base piceous black; tegmina pale dull castaneous; wings ochraceous, apex and posterior margin fuscous brown; pronotum centrally longitudinally carinate; face strongly excavate on each side; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; posterior tibiæ with two long spines on apical halves; tegmina closely and coarsely reticulate from base to apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 20 mm.; exp. tegm. 58 mm.

Hab. S. Celebes (Coll. Dist.).

Polydictya illuminata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, face, and clypeus ochraceous; abdomen above shining metallic black, its lateral margins and the margins of the last two segments castaneous brown; body beneath and legs piceous; rostrum, coxæ, apices of femora, bases of anterior and intermediate tibiæ, and the whole of the posterior tibiæ pale ochraceous brown; tegmina stramineous, the venation ochraceous, and much spotted and motiled with black or piceous, for about basal half the shadings are maculate and on apical area waved irregular fasciæ are formed; wings dark fuscous, upper basal area pale brownish ochraceous; pronotum obscurely centrally carinate; mesonotum piceous brown, with a lateral spot on each side beyond middle and the apex ochraceous; anal appendage ochraceous; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ; posterior coxæ with five spines, the two nearer base small and obscure; face subglobose, laterally excavate on each side.

Long., excl. tegm., 19-20 mm.; exp. tegm. 56-58 mm.

Hab. Malay Archipelago; Tambora, Sambawa (*Doherty*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus BIRDANTIS.

Birdantis, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 581 (1863).

Type, *B. decens*, Stål.

Birdantis collaris.

Polydictya collaris, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 98, t. iii. fig. 10 (1867).

vittiventris, Walk., MS.

GALELA, gen. nov.

Head large, broad, protruding considerably in front of eyes,

broadly convex anteriorly, the margins above strongly ridged and its disk rugose; face long, broad, much longer than clypeus, its lateral margins parallel, its base convex and extending considerably in front of eyes, centrally longitudinally tricarinate, its apex concave, receiving base of clypeus, which is centrally obscurely carinate; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum a little shorter than head, centrally ridged; mesonotum centrally a little shorter than head and pronotum together; posterior tibiæ with four or five spines; tegmina about three times as long as broad, transversely reticulate, more obscurely so on basal area; wings shorter and broader than tegmina, excepting at extreme base transversely reticulate.

Allied to *Birdantis*, Stål, and *Desudaba*, Walk., but differing by the structure of the much longer head and face.

Type, *G. pallescens*, Dist. (*Birdantis*).

Galela parva, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, mesonotum, body beneath, and legs pale brownish ochraceous, with small darker mottlings; meta-notum piccous; abdomen above dark orange-yellow or pale testaceous; legs obscurely annulated with pale fuscous, the anterior tibiæ prominently annulated with dark fuscous; tegmina with about basal half testaceous, opaque, with paler spots, apical half hyaline, with the venation dark olivaceous and with a number of dark fuscous spots, of which two on disk are largest; wings hyaline, the venation fuscous, the apex more palely infuscate, basal third bright orange-yellow, outwardly broadly margined with black, the area at anal angle fuscous; head with the anterior area of vertex prominent and rugose; pronotum with a central ridge and cordately anteriorly produced, the process marginally ridged and traversed by the medial ridge; face with two strong central longitudinal ridges, between which is a finer and more obsolete central ridge; clypeus obliquely striate on each side; posterior tibiæ with four spines; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., 9-10 mm.; exp. tegm. 21-27 mm.

Hab. West Australia; Cossack (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

Galela abdominalis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, mesonotum, body beneath, and legs pale brownish ochraceous, somewhat strongly mottled with piccous; meta-notum much suffused with piccous; abdomen above testaceous red, with a segmental series of large black

spots on each side; apices of femora and annulations to anterior and intermediate tibiæ black; tegmina with rather less than basal half pale brownish testaceous, opaque, remaining area hyaline, with the venation and a number of scattered spots fuscous; wings hyaline, the venation and apical margin fuscous, and with a broad basal patch of orange-yellow confined to upper half of wing; head with a rounded rugose piceous prominence on anterior area of vertex, and a foveate spot on each side of base of vertex; pronotum with a strong central carination and the margins of the anterior prolongation also ridged; face with two prominent central black ridges, between which is a finer and more obscure ridge, and on each side a submarginal black line; rostrum very slightly passing the posterior coxæ; posterior tibiæ with four spines, those on apical half much the longest.

Long., excl. tegm., 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 32 mm.

Hab. Australia; Parry Harbour, Cape Bougainville (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

ERILLA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Galela*, but differing principally by the structure of the face, which is not longer than the clypeus, its lateral margins not parallel, but strongly sinuate and considerably widened or amplified posteriorly, its base, as in *Galela*, considerably extends in front of eyes, medially tricarinate, the carinations wider apart anteriorly than posteriorly; clypeus very long, a little ampliate on each side at base; rostrum extending beyond middle of abdomen; posterior tibiæ (in type) with six spines; mesonotum tricarinate, with a lobate appendage on each side at base; tegmina and wings as in *Galela*.

Type, *E. Turneri*, Dist.

Erilla Turneri, sp. n.

Body and legs dull ochraceous; vertex of head with a central black line; pronotum with a testaceous tint; mesonotum with the disk strongly blackly punctate and with black and testaceous markings at each basal angle; face with a curved line at base, spots on lateral margins, and confluent punctate impressions on disk black; clypeus with a large black discal spot; femora and anterior and intermediate tibiæ annulated with black or piceous; tegmina with more than basal half dull purplish brown, opaque, three linear spots in apical area of costal membrane and some obscure markings in claval area piceous; apical area hyaline, the venation

purplish brown, with some piceous spots, of which the largest are one at end of opaque coloration and two before apical margin; wings hyaline, the venation fuscous brown, extreme base ochraceous; head broadly extending beyond eyes, the vertex excavate, with the margins ridged; pronotum with a central ridge, the margins carinate; mesonotum centrally tricarinate, the lateral carinations posteriorly curved inward; face centrally tricarinate; rostrum almost reaching abdominal apex; posterior tibiæ with six spines.

Long., excl. tegm., 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 34 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*Gilbert Turner*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus MYRILLA.

Myrilla, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1888, p. 487.

Type, *M. obscura*, Dist.

Myrilla papuana, sp. n.

Head, thorax, body beneath, and legs testaceous, mottled with black; abdomen above with the basal half testaceous, the apical half pale ochraceous; tegmina with the basal two thirds testaceous, mottled with black, the apical area hyaline, the venation fuscous and with prominent fuscous suffusions; wings piceous, the basal half darkest where the venation is more or less carmine-red; vertex of head much depressed within the prominent marginal ridges, with four longitudinal black fasciæ (two central and one near each lateral margin), front of head, and marginal ridges of vertex and pronotum ochraceous; face with three longitudinal carinæ, the central one straight and percurrent, the other two not reaching the posterior margin; rostrum reaching apex of abdomen; legs annulated with piceous; abdomen beneath with the segmental margins piceous; tegmina four times longer than broad.

Long., excl. tegm., 17 mm.; exp. tegm. 52 mm.

Hab. New Guinea; Ekeikei (*Pratt*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *M. obscura*, Dist., from which it is distinguished by the colour of the wings, the longer rostrum, &c.

Myrilla semihyalina, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, body beneath, and legs pale brownish ochraceous; a spot at both base of front and vertex of head and two central spots on anterior margins of pro- and mesonota black; abdomen above black, the segmental margins green or ochraceous; a central annulation and apices to anterior and intermediate tibiæ, and the same tarsi, black;

tegmina hyaline, the venation fuscous, basal third and costal membrane ochraceous, opaque, the first with fuscous spots, the latter with two transverse, broken, fuscous fasciæ, apical area with fuscous shadings; wings hyaline, with the venation fuscous, the extreme base with some short, pale, fuscous, and virescent markings; rostrum extending to about middle of abdomen; posterior tibiæ with six spines, the three on basal area shortest; face with the longitudinal carinations less profound than in the preceding species.

Long., excl. tegm., $14\frac{1}{2}$ – $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 45–50 mm.

Hab. New Guinea, Ekeikei (*Pratt*, Brit. Mus.); Wetter, near Timor (*Doherty*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus EDDARA.

Eddara, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 57 (1858).

Glagovia, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. iii. p. 313 (1859).

Type, *E. euchroma*, Walk.

Eddara catenaria, sp. n.

Head, thorax, abdomen beneath, and legs luteous, abdomen above sanguineous; metanotum and transverse basal fascia to abdomen piceous; face and clypeus greenish ochraceous; tegmina pale greyish virescent, the costal membrane ochraceous, basal two thirds with a number of black link-like spots, some complete and centrally ochraceous, others incomplete and forming only half a link, on apical area a number of subconfluent black spots; wings with about basal two thirds sanguineous or dark ochraceous, the apex and posterior margin fuscous, separated from the basal coloration by a narrow greyish fascia.

To be separated from *E. euchroma*, Walk., by the different colour of the tegmina and wings, the first of which are also apically more narrow and subangulate.

Long., excl. tegm., 13–15 mm.; exp. tegm. 34–36 mm.

Hab. B. E. Africa (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

ADDENDA.

Fam. Cicadidæ.

Subfam. TIBICININÆ.

Division TETTIGADESARIA.

COATA, gen. nov.

Head a little longer than pronotum, including eyes little

more than half the breadth of mesonotum at base; vertex nearly twice as long as front, which is inserted in vertex for nearly half its length, the lateral margins of both strongly discontinuous; eyes large and oblique; ocelli placed near anterior margin of vertex; face with a strong central ridge, on each side of which is a narrow longitudinal sulcation before the lateral areas, which are transversely striate, the striations wide apart; clypeus shorter than face; pronotum with the lateral margins moderately convexly ampliate, deeply and acutely sinuate before the posterior angles, which are lobately produced; mesonotum considerably longer than pronotum, the cruciform elevation broader than long; abdomen broader than space between pronotal dilatations, longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation, beneath with the lateral margins broadly recurved, tympanal coverings entirely absent, in male the tympana prominently exposed; opercula very short, the orifices strongly exposed; rostrum about reaching the base of abdomen; anterior femora dilated, with a strong spine beneath before apex; tegmina hyaline, nearly three times as long as broad, the costal membrane broad above basal cell, radial area broad, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type, *C. facialis*, Dist.

Coata facialis, sp. n.

♂. Body virescent, abdomen greyishly pilose; head with a large fuscous spot on each side of front and two linear spots on each anterior lateral area of vertex, the latter with two central longitudinal black fasciæ and a spot of the same colour near inner margin of each eye; pronotum with two central black fasciæ, which are inwardly sinuate beyond middle and amplified at posterior margin, the lateral margins and fissures black; mesonotum with two central anterior fuscous or testaceous spots and macular indications of a continuous fascia on each lateral area; anal segment with a broad black basal margin; anterior and intermediate tibiæ biannulated with fuscous; apex of rostrum piceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the veins defining the ulnar areas to tegmina in places black, the transverse veins at base of first, second, and third apical areas moderately infuscated.

In a female specimen from Ecuador the colour of the body is brownish ochraceous, the abdomen above with piceous suffusions, and the dark markings to the tegminal venation larger and more maculate.

Long., excl. tegm., 15-18 mm.; exp. tegm. 56-58 mm.

Hab. Ecuador (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.); Santa Inéz (*Haensch*, Brit. Mus.); Quito (Brussels Mus.).

Some two years ago the British Museum purchased from Herr Haensch what were specified as cotypes of some of the species described by Herr Breddin. Amongst them was this species, labelled *Prunasis analis*, Bredd.; but, as I can find no record of such a description, a mistake must have been made.

V.—On some West-African Species of *Barbus*.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE four species of which descriptions are here given have sometimes been confounded. The large material at my disposal enables me to give revised definitions of them by which their distinction will be made easy. All four belong to the section with two pairs of barbels and with the last simple ray of the dorsal fin neither strongly ossified and spine-like nor serrated.

Their principal characters may be thus contrasted:—

- A. Posterior barbel not longer than the eye and twice as long as the anterior.
- Depth of body $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 times in total length;
sq. 22–25 $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$, $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ between lat. 1. and ventral *B. ablakes*, Blkr.
- B. Posterior barbel once to twice as long as the eye, not twice as long as the anterior.
- Depth of body 3 to $3\frac{2}{3}$ times in total length;
sq. 25–28 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$, $2\frac{1}{2}-3$ between lat. 1. and ventral; anterior barbel $1\frac{1}{2}$, posterior 2 diameters of eye. *B. trispilus*, Blkr.
- Depth of body 3 to $3\frac{1}{3}$ times in total length;
sq. 21–25 $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$, $2\frac{1}{2}-3$ between lat. 1. and ventral; posterior barbel not longer than the anterior, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters of eye; last simple ray of dorsal not enlarged *B. camptacanthus*, Blkr.
- Depth of body $3\frac{1}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length;
sq. 24–27 $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$, $2\frac{1}{2}-3$ between lat. 1. and ventral; posterior barbel longer than the anterior, $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 diameters of eye; last simple ray of dorsal much thicker than first branched ray *B. tenuis*, Blgr.